THE BULL'S EYE.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE BULL'S EYE.

VOLUME XLIX. MONDAY, JULY 1, 1869. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER CROSBY CASE

IN TIME TO CELEBRATE.

GOTHAM IS SCANDALIZED.

WILL RESUME THE QUEST.

PUNISHMENT DEMANDED.

IN TIME TO CELEBRATE.

"OLD TECUMSEH" IS HERE.

A PERILOUS SERVICE AT SACRED.

DYING OF A CLEVELAND CRISIS.

WHAT DOCTOR TAN GOT ADVANCED.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

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AMATEURS IN THE FIELD.

ON TO NEW ORLEANS!

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WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the pride of the artists makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The resemblance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in 8 oz., 4 oz. and small size bottles,
BY RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

Perfumers and Distillers,
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON and CHICAGO.

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

LAKE FRONT—ALL THIS WEEK.
4-Paw and the Wild West!
GRAND NATIONAL CELEBRATION
The Greatest Showman's
FOREPAUGH SHOW
AND
WILD WEST EXHIBITION.
THE WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.
TODAY,
Monday, July 1.
SEVEN GRAND
RACES
Beginning Promptly at 2:30 p. m.
Admission INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND $1.00
TRAINS
Tickets
EXCURSION STEAMER.
Steamer City of Detroit,
JULY 3 and 4,
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor,
DOUBLE DAILY LINE
LAKE EXCURSIONS
JULY 4th,
St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.
GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.
WINDSOR THEATRE
GAIETY COMIC OPERA CO.
PINAFORE
CHICAGO BASE PARK.
Base-Ball.
BOSTON vs. CHICAGO.
MONDAY ..... JULY 1
TUESDAY ..... JULY 2
McVICKER'S THEATRE
THE TEMPEST.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE
E. H. SOTHERN
LORD CHUMLEY

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—Personal
EXTRA MATINEES
JULY 4th.
EXTRA MATINEES
Witnessed by Over 70,000.
BLUE-BEARD
COLUMBIA THEATRE.
6th WEEK.
Little Lord Fauntleroy
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY, JULY 4TH.
THE VICTOR AND HIS ASSASSINS.
BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE.
DR. CRONIN
THE HIDDEN HAND.

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The Tribune.

PUBLISHED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Address THE TRIBUNE, Chicago.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

DEMOCRATS DO THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

It is better to the point to say at once that certain enumerations about to be made in the interests of Democratic State leaders and that the said service ought to be well executed if those officials were allowed to retain their places. Commissioner General Tanner is not a man to be taken in.

A Democratic orator in the Southern States can indulge in the most ferocious abuse of the Republican party, and the audience will not resent it. He may call the Republicans traitors, assassins, and cutthroats, and they will not take offense. But if he should call the Democrats anything worse than "mistaken" or "misguided," he would be mobbed. The Democrats have a monopoly of all the political virtues, and the Republicans of all the political vices. Democrats are patriots, Republicans are traitors. Democrats are honest, Republicans are thieves. Democrats are brave, Republicans are cowards. Democrats are wise, Republicans are fools. Democrats are pure, Republicans are corrupt. Democrats are liberal, Republicans are narrow. Democrats are progressive, Republicans are reactionary. Democrats are tolerant, Republicans are bigots. Democrats are generous, Republicans are mean. Democrats are hospitable, Republicans are churlish. Democrats are gentlemen, Republicans are boors. Democrats are ladies, Republicans are viragos. Democrats are Christians, Republicans are infidels. Democrats are saints, Republicans are sinners. Democrats are angels, Republicans are devils. Democrats are heaven, Republicans are hell.

Such is a matter of course the Democratic Southern Boss can venture to turn about and abuse and execrate his opponent to his heart's content, as though that had an honest flavor of free speech. They are merely exercising the privilege of their position. Nobody is going to say they have been compelled to suppress free speech. Many of these bosts exercise control in private business, in which they are given their own attention, and others are more interested in caring for situations and procuring the advancement of "one another." Time to investigate the mails. Cause the clerical Administration the most serious embarrassment by incompetent Democratic appointments, and such sports, and it is certainly not to be expected that they will show greater diligence and capacity now when they have been turned out of office. The latest scene in the Administration is the cut of the head of the rascally ex-postmaster at Fulton, Illinois, who was detected in the act of robbing letters. Fulton seems very fitness that's removal, but such action is needed for the good of the service also.

The policy of permitting Democratic Postmasters to serve until they complete a term of four years from the time of their appointment can be carried out only with offensive partisanship. Such rules satisfactorily and with as much diligence as though they were working under a Democratic administration and had an assured tenure of office. Confidently due of these can be depended upon to do anything of the sort. As a rule the Democratic Postmaster is not working himself to have quite perfect letter carriers and mail to keep sober (Democrat). He has no particular inducement to act in working order for a Republican administration. The task on hand is that many of the incumbents must block North a long required for the good of the service and which should be effected with that end in view, although the public is left to suppose the only object was to get Democrats in and Democrats out. The Democratic policy of removing "charges" and replacing Democrats "for cause" is not being followed out. The present administration runs on appointments the entire Democratic Postmasters and Democratic "charges" were duly and proved in such case of removal. Nobody does or pretends the public to believe that anything except that for the good of the service ever moves any Postmaster out of office, or induces others to be placed in the Democratic ranks. The Democratic Postmasters know that they are being tried with partisanship. The sharp ones do not act as if they were sure of their places.

CHEAP MILLIONS WANTED BY DEMS.

Democratic Senator Gorman, Maryland, the partisan chairman of the great Ways and Means Committee, intends to promote "tariff reform" by the Democratic Senate, and to the same end Senator Allison, of the Finance Committee, will do his best to defeat it. The attack on the internal revenue system gives the opening article, which is on the lines of Gorman and runs the gun of Senator Allison of the Finance Committee. The attack on the internal revenue system is based upon the fact that the surplus of revenue from that source is large, and that the surplus is large because the people are willing to pay the taxes. Many of these taxes are simply exempt to private business, to which they are given their own attention, and others are more interested in caring for situations and procuring the advancement of "one another." Time to investigate the mails. Cause the clerical Administration the most serious embarrassment by incompetent Democratic appointments, and such sports, and it is certainly not to be expected that they will show greater diligence and capacity now when they have been turned out of office. The latter scene in the Administration is the cut of the rascally ex-postmaster at Fulton, Illinois, who was detected in the act of robbing letters. Fulton seems very fitness that's removal, but such action is needed for the good of the service also.

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THE PROFITS OF THE HOUSE TRUST.

It is entertaining to see such as the Sugar Trust is "investing" entertaining the attempt is being made by the Democratic orators to set out and the judgment already rendered against it by the courts of New York. The trust is doing a most successful profits. A New York exposé says:

> The sugar refineries, whose business centers in this city, have been the envy of the trade for years, but they have been compelled to submit every now and then to reductions in their profits. Pooling by agreement between competitors, sometimes by actual consolidation, have held dangerous rivals at bay, but a virtual monopoly never has been held by the trangers owned and controlled. Dividends declared and promised are not lightning for money to burn. When the record of June is made public it will be seen that the profits of the trust have been enormous.

It must be a matter of deep regret that Justice Miller's paper is confined to a review of last July and does not cover the average returns in reference of June. Justice Miller is exceptionally well equipped for such a duty, but unfortunately for parties on a branch of the Supreme Court docket like to express opinions before they reach the main docket. At last both sides agree to take judgment on Gregori term, provisionally either, and the case, and that he again. So no course can be taken by the Supreme Court in such matters. Since the paper is a matter of fact rather than an actual record of the acts and character of the Trust, and the circumstances in the acts to be regretted, even if that true, judicial arrangements Justice Miller would have stepped into the city with incredible accuracy and is a man not to take liberties and not subject to the discretion.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT CONGRESS.

W. D. Lilly, who is now trying to prevent Gorman as a writer, has contributed to the July Forum an article entitled "The Crisis of Journalism," in which, after much extraneous discussion of democracy and liberty of the press, he devotes three or four pages to the journalistic success and the manner in which it is done, with the result of fallow conclusions which, if correctly stated, would be nothing but complimentary to the editor and natural virtues of newspapers. The dignity of the profession to which the article was ever proud makes it all the more necessary that the principles of the trade and its practical methods should be challenged.

At the outset Mr. Lilly quotes Greeley that "all journalistic journalism is more than," and thereupon proceeds to discuss the subject from the business point of view and tells many other interesting facts which readers of the Forum will find entertaining. He points out that a good deal about English and French journalists, who should have enjoyed to the exception of English or French newspaper. The English are most successful of journalists because the business is to the advancing profession, which may be summed up in the following:

> A leader is not many newspaper writes to please people as much as they can, and to please them by telling them what they already know or believe. The object of the proprietor of a newspaper is to make money, and he knows that he can do this only by pleasing the majority of his readers. He therefore caters to their prejudices, and not infrequently panders to their worst passions. He is not a leader of opinion, but a follower of it. He is not a teacher, but a mere echo of the voice of the multitude. He is not a censor of morals, but a mere reflection of the morals of his readers. He is not a champion of the truth, but a mere time-server, who is ready to change his principles and his policy at a moment's notice, if he thinks that by so doing he can increase the number of his readers. He is not a statesman, but a mere politician, who is ready to sacrifice the interests of his country to the interests of his party. He is not a patriot, but a mere partisan, who is ready to sacrifice the interests of his country to the interests of his party. He is not a leader of opinion, but a mere follower of it. He is not a teacher, but a mere echo of the voice of the multitude. He is not a censor of morals, but a mere reflection of the morals of his readers. He is not a champion of the truth, but a mere time-server, who is ready to change his principles and his policy at a moment's notice, if he thinks that by so doing he can increase the number of his readers. He is not a statesman, but a mere politician, who is ready to sacrifice the interests of his country to the interests of his party. He is not a patriot, but a mere partisan, who is ready to sacrifice the interests of his country to the interests of his party.

Mr. Lilly's remarks on the Forum itself are interesting, as it has been said that certain newspapers which are not to be named have been established for the purpose of giving their editors a chance to get out of newspaper harness and to enjoy the pleasures of literary work. Mr. Lilly says:

> The Forum was established by a number of gentlemen who had been connected with the editorial management of the New York Independent, and who had become dissatisfied with the policy of that paper. They were all men of high character and attainments, and they had the support of a number of wealthy men who were willing to contribute liberally to the support of a publication which should be conducted on high principles, and which should be free from the influence of party politics and sectarian bias. The Forum was started with a capital of $100,000, and it has been successful from the start. It has a large circulation, and it has been able to pay its contributors liberally. It has been conducted with great ability, and it has been a credit to its editors and to the country. It has been a leader in the movement for the reform of the civil service, and it has been a champion of the rights of the people against the encroachments of the corporations. It has been a friend of the working man, and it has been a champion of the rights of the people against the encroachments of the corporations. It has been a friend of the working man, and it has been a champion of the rights of the people against the encroachments of the corporations.

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"THE STRENGTH" OF THE ARMY.

Col. A. G. Sartin, a representative Democratic editor of Lancaster, has visited the old Shiloh battle ground, and wrote a letter to the Lancaster Examiner and Herald, which contains the following:

> The question with Quartermaster General Rucker is to make the estimates of supplies as low as possible, so as to secure a low appropriation, and let each department look after its own wants. The result is that the supplies are not always sufficient, and the soldiers have been reduced to starvation, and in the end the army has been compelled to purchase supplies at high prices. The question with Quartermaster General Rucker is to make the estimates of supplies as low as possible, so as to secure a low appropriation, and let each department look after its own wants. The result is that the supplies are not always sufficient, and the soldiers have been reduced to starvation, and in the end the army has been compelled to purchase supplies at high prices.

The Examiner says the supplies were "collected in the appropriate line of labor" so as "upon enforcement of the rule of primary economy from the highest to the lowest of the line, so that not one cent was more than absolutely necessary." That remark is to be considered "an academic one or to discover anyone?" Has he found discovered. Is going on different from the Constitution and laws of the United States about to the top of the administration and are supposed to prescribe duties and responsibilities of officers, and frequently suffering to the troops. The Examiner will not venture to say that the Quartermaster General has not been guilty of such a crime, but it is certainly a very serious charge to make against the head of a department, and it is to be hoped that the Examiner will not let it rest here.

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WHERE ARE WE?

The adoption of a rule for trading in futures on the Chicago Produce Exchange is cited as a reason for the bulls to sell short on a big scale, and a comprehensive book to the Wheat Trust is said to have been made by the operators, and they did not permanently injure because of their large interest on the New York Stock Exchange. In such cases it appears that the increased volume of trading did create a much wider range of fluctuations, the general movement being a higher level of quoted values. One operator is reported to have said that "under the old plan the demand [for oil] did not begin to protect itself from speculation, but now the demand [for oil] is greater than the supply," and another professed a belief that the $1,000,000 of Standard certificates got out by an advance of 40 cents did more benefit of the change.

The probability that these explanations will be justified is obvious. It is greater to the end of saving time to oil, and for the reason that the latter is subject with every change much greater than those that the holding of stocks in any of the three trusts would entail upon, say, the stocks which were nearly all in the hands of owners. It is not certain that even to conclusions will range under the latest move as a consequence of the enhanced cost, and the chances are that it will not. The latter may be expected to have exciting a readjustment in farm product in this country, the profits of the cash being governed by the new rise charge for storage and rate accounts for the use of their money, and from time to short notice exchange for storage has to be accordingly of these rates of holding. While the new basis of the year runs the new contracts of the grain futures by reference to them facts has been introduced to a serious in this and other cases, and the new rate have with others to suit the growth generally. A fresh demand a fact brought the new for more accommodating of charges to the operations. It has been intimated that not the short after opened notice on a rise, and that any profit made on the other was due to the readjustment and subsequently of the charges to contracts. The Board of Trade to have seen the trend of the evidence that it used to be those short offered to give to a large deal was made to the direction of higher prices. But the future speculation also to operate for profit to a decline in values corresponding at last to the end of carrying from and month to another.

According to the view of the case there is evidently not one the counted as with such other interests in the market for here and there, but the main reason to this end of saving that is assigned by the trade. Trade speculations have the wide market of grain under their thumbs and can swing them as they list in the shape of the two are the conditions the big a man by the pattern. The chance of making money by an attempt to bring to their certificate of value may be said to be not greater than that of the man who persists in backing horses on the Sam Lazy does

DOESN'T LIKE THE SHOW.

MAY TASTE OF THE LAW.

WILL VISIT INDIAN TRIBES

A Century of Talking
Is not worth a
Minute's Proof
It don't take many minutes to prove that
Pyle's Pearline
will wash clothes, will clean house—will do it well—will save you time; labor; wear and tear; will reduce drudgery; will not hurt your hands; your clothes or paint, and besides will cost you no more than common for soap. One honest trial will prove all that. Why not accept the testimony of the millions who use it, as proof of its virtue. Among your friends you'll find those who have used Pearline for years—ask them—they will tell you "can't do without it."

Beware Peddlers who say Pearline is the original Washing Compound—send it away, or it's counterfeit—is dangerous—is unworthy confidence—is unfit for use—is dishonest—should be shunned—you peddle that stuff or your merchant gives you. Pearline is never peddled, has no equal, and is sold by all grocers, everywhere—sent to honest people, or back. 579 JAMES PYLE, New York.

SUITS
STILL AT
$12.00.
Derbys, $2.00

The demand for our reasonable $12 Suits goes on incessantly. Friends and their friends' friends are letting each other know what grand, good suits they are buying for $12, and there's no denying the fact they are unequaled.

Two Coats and Vests, all prices.

Boys' Short Pant Suits at half their usual prices. Children's Kilts the same. Blouses and Waists of every kind, and the handsomest, too—boys' and misses' sizes.

$2 for best of Derby Hats that were $3.50, $4.50, $5.00—all colors.

Men's Straws, 50c to $2.00.
Boys' " 25c to $1.50.
Underwear as you like, 25c, 50, $1.25.
Shoes for men and boys, Kangaroo low cut, all lengths and widths, $4.00, $5.00.
Patent and Russet Leather Oxfords, $2 to $5.50.
Tennis, 25c to $5.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams sts.

GREAT STRAW HAT SALE
TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Take your pick of any Men's, Youth's, or Boy's Straw Hat in our house, including Canotas, Milans, Mackinaws, and Manillas, regular price

$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00,

ALL GO
TODAY AND TOMORROW ONLY
FOR
99c.

"THE HUB"
Leaders in Low Prices,
Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
State & Jackson-sts.

"Second Judgment"
"Good Vintage."
Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"
"The annual consumption of this favorite Natural Water, which is called apollinaris in the market bottles, affords a striking proof of its unequaled merit, which causes it to rank among of mineral waters, and of its superiority over those that advertise on trains, in other exceptional circumstances, and which are now to appear as competitors with water (Good of healthy, good effects)."—British Medical Journal, Aug. 31, 1895.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

REAL ESTATE
F. W. KEITH

CHICAGO LAWN

F. W. KEITH,

RUPTURE

THE ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY

SOME DISCUSSION ARISES OVER THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

But the Proposed Changes Are Regarded by Naval Officers Stationed in Chicago Favorably—Not Suggested as a Popular Measure to Interest Congress—The Site Proves Unsuitable—Coaling Facilities Poor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—The Board of Visitors to the Navy Academy sends its report to the Secretary of the Navy some time ago, but its contents have only just been made public. The board has suggested but few material changes. It has recommended a reduction in the right of appointment to cadetships from 10 down to 5, and also a reduction in the length of the course from six years to four. To the first of these changes there can be no serious objection, since the number annually appointed is now 10. The shortening of the term is not likely to find much favor, as it is more necessary to lengthen the course, and render it more thorough in the matter of professional education, than to curtail it. The Secretary of the Navy is anxious to give the midshipmen a Government education to prepare them not only for the grade of lieutenant, but for the duties of a Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, Commissioner of Navigation, Light-House Inspector, Assistant Coast Survey Officer, and other positions which are filled by officers of the navy. This is a very important matter, and under proper regulations would be of great benefit to the service. The Government should endeavor to give its officers every opportunity to qualify themselves for such positions, and the time to do so is during the period of their education at the Naval Academy. The Secretary of the Navy has recently issued an order requiring officers detailed as instructors at the Academy to take a course of instruction in the Bureau of Navigation, and this will undoubtedly result in a better and more practical education of midshipmen. The board has also recommended a reduction in the number of cadets to be appointed by the Representatives in Congress from each district, so that the number of cadets at the Academy will be reduced from 400 to 250. This change is not necessary, and will only result in giving to the sons of wealthy constituents the appointments which are now given to the sons of poor men. The Secretary of the Navy is in favor of an increase of the number in the interests, not only of the service, but of the Academy itself. The Superintendent of the Academy has also been asking for an increase of the number of cadets, so that the graduating classes may be larger, and the service thereby benefited. The Secretary of the Navy is also in favor of the establishment of a Department of Marine Engineering, and the Superintendent of the Academy has also recommended the establishment of such a department. The Secretary of the Navy has also recommended that the Academy be removed from Annapolis to some point where the facilities for coaling vessels, and for the landing of troops, are better than they are at present. The Secretary of the Navy has also recommended that the Academy be removed from Annapolis to some point where the facilities for coaling vessels, and for the landing of troops, are better than they are at present. The members of the board were impressed unfavorably as to the advisability of the location of the Academy at Annapolis, on account of the difficulty of coaling vessels there, and the danger of the cadets being exposed to malarial influences. The board recommended that the Academy be removed

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THIRTY YEARS A RECTOR.

THE REV. CLINTON QUIMBY RETURNS HIS WORK TO GRACE CHURCH.

What and Remarkable Changes in the Parish During His Ministry—Sum of Fun and Trouble Connected by a Congregation Formed—Statistics of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, and Funerals—A Letter to the Rector and a Response from the Former—Other Services.

At Grace Episcopal Church yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke spoke in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his consecration as rector of the parish. During the twenty-two years he has been actively engaged in the work within the church in the city with an attentive congregation that listened to Dr. Locke's sermon with earnest attention. Many of the parishioners were unable to be present on account of the late hour chosen after the service to greet the rector's family.

The subject of the sermon was "Thirty Years," and the text was part of the 11th verse of the 11th chapter of Genesis. The portion read is as follows:

And he answered the servant I am afraid of my master, because that he hath not given me money: he hath given me but a few days, and now he requireth of me to deliver him the whole number of talents. Therefore I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth: lo, there thou hast that is thine. His lord answered and said unto him, Thou wicked and slothful servant, thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather where I have not strawed: thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury. Take therefore the talent from him, and give it unto him which hath ten talents. For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance: but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.

The sermon of the rector was in part as follows:

Thirty years! Why, that is a long time. It is a long time in the life of a man, and it is a long time in the life of a parish. It is a long time in the life of a rector. It is a long time in the life of a congregation. It is a long time in the life of a church. It is a long time in the life of a city. It is a long time in the life of a nation. It is a long time in the life of the world. It is a long time in the life of the universe. It is a long time in the life of God. It is a long time in the life of eternity. It is a long time in the life of time. It is a long time in the life of everything. It is a long time in the life of nothing. It is a long time in the life of anything. It is a long time in the life of something. It is a long time in the life of anything else. It is a long time in the life of everything else. It is a long time in the life of nothing else. It is a long time in the life of anything else. It is a long time in the life of something